

THE POST-DEMOCRAT

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UNDISPUTED REDUCTION ON PROPERTY TAXES

Old Age Pension Appeal Becomes Campaign Issue

Congressman Gray Would Support Practical Proposal for Care to Aged While Spring-er Republican Candidate, Endorses Impossible Townsend Plan; Rural Electrification Program Sponsored by Gray Also Popular and a Great Savings to Masses of Citizens; Democrat Candidate for Re-election to Tour Delaware County Within Two Weeks.

The masses of voters and citizens of the Tenth Congressional District of which Delaware county is a part may well consider their representation in Congress by Finly H. Gray too valuable to even consider a change especially by one who would endorse most anything and everything in order to obtain votes for his or her candidacy. On September 10th a meeting was held at the fairgrounds in Muncie by exponents of the Townsend Old Age Pension proposal. Raymond Springer, of Connersville, Republican candidate for Congressman and twice before a candidate for Governor but defeated both times, was present at the meeting and clearly endorsed the proposal which would provide for a two hundred dollar payment each month to the aged who were unable to provide for themselves.

The Townsend plan has been discussed publicly for several years but it has failed to gain any consideration with law-making bodies because it is so unreasonable, unworkable and wholly impossible. Nearly everyone is agreed that some measure is justified which will amply take care of the aged people in their declining years and provide for their receiving a comfortable living but a proposal which would bear an unjust expense to taxpayers as well as provide an excessive pension to the needy may be adjudged as a crackpot advocacy. Certainly, many pensioners who would receive two hundred dollars each month would be getting more money than they had ever earned in their life during the same period of time and furthermore would be provided with more than they needed as well as a great deal more than millions of workers who were employed for their living.

Congressman Finly H. Gray, Democrat, would provide for old age pensions but prefers a plan that might be acceptable, workable, and one that might have a chance of receiving legislative consideration and therefore quicker relief to the aged. Mr. Gray, who has always been a friend to labor, the farmer, and to the masses of people, would prefer the General Welfare Act which provides for an

annuity of from sixty to seventy-five dollars per month and furthermore permit the old people to remain the owner of their homes. Such a proposal is believed to hold some consideration for acceptance by Congress because it would not incur such a burden for taxpayers and yet provide for a comfortable living to the aged. A practical proposal for the taking care of our aged has solid sympathy with Congressman Gray which is far better than the endorsement of impractical ideas for the purpose of gaining a few votes from radicals.

Furthermore, Congressman Gray has diligently promoted the rural electrification program in this district which has brought greater conveniences within prices that may be afforded by the farmers and rural residents of every county in his district. He now proposes that a central electric power distributing plant be constructed in Muncie to serve this county and surrounding territory which may be convenient and practical. It is a fact that electric power is now being distributed to rural homes at greatly reduced rates since Mr. Gray has promoted the federal program for rural electrification in this district. The plants to be constructed would be non-profit making but self-supporting only (Continued on Page Three)

F. OF L. ADOPTS 50 RESOLUTIONS

Condemns Muncie Officials and Women Working in Taverns

Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 22.—A set of 50 resolutions was to be adopted today at the 54th annual convention of the Indiana State Federation of Labor.

Part of the proposals were drafted by President Carl Mullen of Hammond and the executive board.

These would return the direct primary for nomination of governor and other state officials; revise the unemployment compensation law; create a state wage and hour and workmen's compensation law; eliminate industrial home work and the marketing of prison made goods; bring local guarantees of collective bargaining rights and provide free school books in public schools.

Resolutions introduced on the floor of the convention recommended that prevailing wages be paid on all WPA projects; condemned Muncie officials for action they took in a machinists' strike; asked that all women be refused jobs in taverns; and opposed any state law that would license unions.

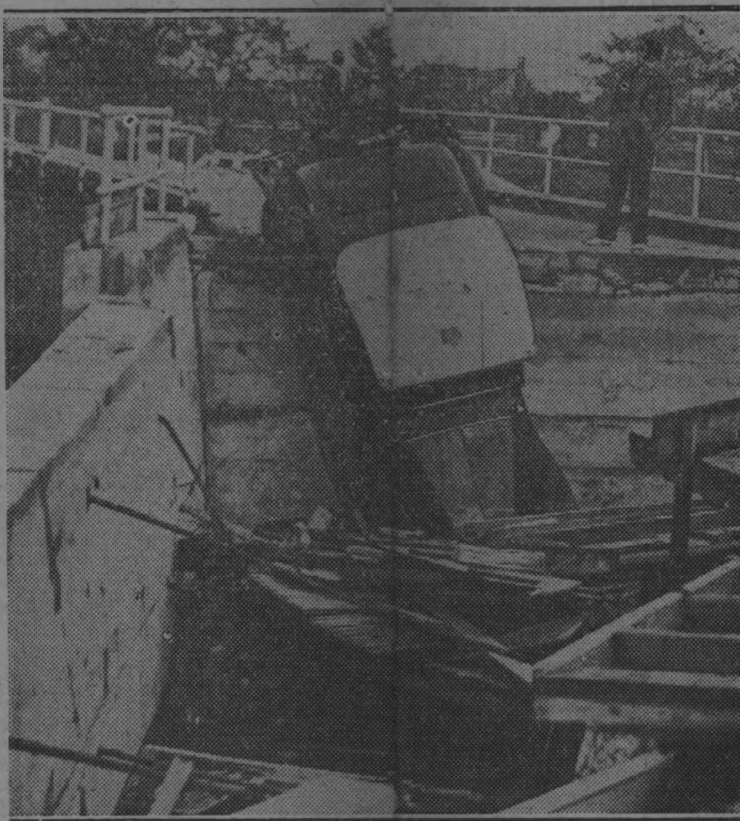
Mullen told the delegates that the Indiana Federation membership has increased rapidly during the past year until there are now 10,000 more members than a year ago.

The federation held a symposium on education, preparatory to the establishment of an education department.

Headlining the symposium speakers were Spencer Miller, director of the Workers' Education Bureau of the American Federation of Labor; and Robert J. Watt, director of the Afl's social security division.

THE SUNDAY CHICAGO HERALD AND EXAMINER NOW CONTAINS MORE NEWS, MORE FEATURES, MORE PICTURES AND MORE PAGES THAN EVER BEFORE. MAKE IT A HABIT TO READ THE BIGGER AND BETTER SUNDAY CHICAGO HERALD AND EXAMINER.

Westhampton, L. I., Hard Hit



Here is a view of a wrecked bridge and an auto that came to grief on it in Westhampton, one of Long Island's hardest-hit communities in the hurricane which laid waste great areas of the North Atlantic seaboard and took an estimated 150 lives.

New York Mayor Is Coming To Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 22.—Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York will be among the prominent speakers to address the 85th annual convention of the Indiana State Teachers' association here Oct. 27 and 28, it was announced today.

Others on the program include Paul Van Zeeland, former Premier of Belgium; Agnes MacPhail, Canada's first woman member of parliament; Lena Medesta Phillips of New York; Herman B. Wells, President of Indiana University; and Dr. Thomas Alexander of Columbia University.

LaGuardia will speak at a general session at 8 p.m. Oct. 28. Van Zeeland will appear at 2 p.m., Oct. 28.

TRAFFIC RECORD BROKEN

Elkhart, Ind., Sept. 22.—After nine months of a perfect traffic record, Elkhart's auto fatality list stood at two today with the death of Joseph Bohac, 39, who was struck yesterday by an automobile driven by Ira Kessler. Another died in an accident five days ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION

Indianapolis, Sept. 23.—More than 1400 unemployed workers who earned their unemployment compensation credits in other states are being paid on claims filed through Indiana employment offices, and 1045 former Hoosiers are being paid on claims filed in other states, Clarence A. Jackson, director of the Indiana Unemployment Compensation Division, said today.

Under the terms of the Interstate Benefit Plan, which was worked out by the states, he explained, an unemployed worker who has moved away from the state where he earned benefit credits may file a claim for those benefits in an employment office of the state where he now lives.

SLOT MACHINES SELDOM PAY OFF

Cincinnati, O.—A former slot machine operator here reveals that few slot machines give the player a chance to cash in on the jackpot. Many operators, he reveals, adjust the machines so that the jackpot symbols never appear. Chances of winning on a machine that has not been tampered with are "25,000 to 1."

All County Taxing Units Show Large Decreases

ORDER GAMBLING PLACES CLOSED

Townsend Threatens To Send State Police Into Counties

Indianapolis, Sept. 22.—Actions of local law enforcement officers in regards to closing gambling places were watched closely by Indiana state police today to determine whether it would be necessary for them to step in and enforce the state's anti-gambling laws. Gov. M. Clifford Townsend announced in a letter to local law enforcement officials that state police would be ordered to raid gambling establishments if local authorities do not take immediate steps to close them.

His decision was made after numerous complaints had reached the office during the past several weeks. They came principally from civic, church and ministerial organizations.

The past policy has been for state police to aid in local enforcement only when invited by local authorities. But Townsend warned this policy would be abandoned if necessary.

Addressed "to all law enforcing agents and circuit judges of Indiana," the letter said that Townsend has received numerous reports "that coin machines are being operated openly in some counties, and that open gambling houses are being operated."

"I feel that if the local authorities of any locality cannot or will not enforce the anti-gambling laws, it will be necessary for the state to take a hand in the matter," Townsend wrote.

"I am calling this to your attention, believing that you will do everything within your power to enforce the law. However, if this suggestion is not carried out, it will be necessary for me to enlist the aid of the state police force."

POLICE REQUIREMENTS

San Francisco—The city's "finest" are to be appointed hereafter more on a basis of brains than of muscle. Among other things, each applicant must have had at least a complete high school training.

Real Estate and Land Owners in Every Township, Town, and City of Delaware County Have Benefited Greatly with Enactment of Gross Income Tax Law by State; Regardless of Political Condemnation by Republicans the Official Records Will Establish Meritorious Facts Concerning Savings to Property Taxpayers; Individual Examples of Payments During Past Four Years Since Income Tax Law Has Been Effective as Compared With Previous Four Years Remove All Arguments.

The state administration of Indiana has been advising all property taxpayers that since the inauguration of Democratic officeholders the tax burden throughout the state has been broadened which has extended needed relief to the property owners. The enactment of the gross income tax law in 1933 has been responsible for the greater part of this property tax reduction because it has collected taxes from those who could afford to pay taxes but never had prior to 1933 and distributed the collection of taxes among more people who were able to pay. Every farmer and property owner in the state has had a material reduction in their real estate taxes since 1933 and official records will prove that fact. Furthermore, every property taxpayer may consult their own tax receipts and prove to themselves that a reduction is evident.

Republican newspapers and politicians have attempted to reduce this savings to the property taxpayers of Indiana but nevertheless, it must be admitted if facts are ascertained. In our own case of Delaware county, a complete survey of the records will show that every landowner in every township of the county and every property owner in each of the towns and cities have had a reduction of taxes during the past four years as compared with the previous four years. The farmers of Delaware county need only to refer to their annual tax receipts in order to establish this fact. The gross income tax collected in this state has been largely responsible for such reductions and the credit for such must go to the Democratic party.

Prior to 1934 when the only revenue distributed by the state among the various sub-divisional units of government in Indiana was from the gasoline tax which must be used only for road building and maintenance, all of the costs of each township, town and city government in Delaware county was produced through direct property tax. The actual costs of government in each of these units has not varied greatly but the amount of taxes necessary to be raised in order to meet such costs has been greatly reduced. This may be accounted for with the reason that other sources of revenue are available in each taxing unit of the state which eliminates all of the governmental costs to be raised from direct property taxation. The largest source of additional revenue comes from the distribution of the state gross income tax. Such distribution is made to the schools and to the civil units of local government.

Throughout Delaware county, the records show that property taxes have been reduced as much as 46.9 percent in one township to a minimum of 1.2 percent and that the average decrease for all units of government in the county has been 20.2 percent during the past four years as compared with the four years prior to 1934 when no gross income tax receipts had been distributed among the taxing units of the state. In Salem township (Continued on Page Three)

FIFTEEN DAYS REMAIN

Fifteen days yet remain for the proper registration of qualified voters in the city of Muncie and Delaware county and unless you have been so registered it will be necessary for every voter to do so on or before October 10th in order to assure themselves of being qualified to vote at the polls on November 8th. All voters who were properly registered and voted at the primary election in May and who have not changed their addresses are already qualified voters. If your address has been changed since the primary election whether it be within or without the same precinct it will be necessary to be re-registered.

County Clerk Arthur J. Beckner has issued a call to all deputy registrars who have been engaged in taking new registrations and transfers and urged them to make reports to his office as soon as convenient in order that all work may be properly done in the registration department. For the past several weeks, two deputy registration clerks have been authorized in each precinct to take care of the proper tallying of voters. A registrar has been active in each precinct of the county and city from each of the Republican and Democratic party. To date it is reported that 1,302 new registrations and 1,218 transfers have been recorded in the clerk's office by Democrat registration clerks. The GOP have turned in 1178 new registrations and 880 transfers.

County Clerk Beckner states that he has no complaints to offer to any of the deputy registrars but desires to compliment them on the performance of their duties. He advises however, that they realize the limit of time for such work to be done and urges them to complete their work as soon as possible and report the same to his office. It is generally expected that a record vote will be cast in both the city and county at the polls in November since the electorate are required to choose a U. S. Senator and state officers, a Congressman and county officers, a mayor and city officers, and a township trustee together with other township officers.

New London Waterfront Shattered by the Hurricane



Taken from an Eastern Airlines plane, this photo shows the chaos of fires in New London added to the horror of the storm, firemen being hampered by flood and failure of power. The number of dead has not been completely estimated.

F. H. A. TO CLEAR "REDLIGHT"

It is reported that the Federal Housing program scheduled for the City of Muncie will receive final approval and action to begin on or about October 12th. Although no announcements have been officially made it is known that the local housing board have been active in promoting the removal of the old and dilapidated buildings and homes just south of the railroad near the business district of this city. It is expected that the unsightly residences which have been generally referred to as within the "redlight" district will be removed and new homes constructed under the federal housing act.

Such a program would provide for better living conditions to respectable citizens, enhance the value of property and beautify this section of the city, and help to eliminate the undesirable citizens who have made this district their hang-out and have not added to the reputation of our city. The FHA is a national project which would clear "slum" areas and help to provide better living conditions for those who have been subjected to huddling in shacks because of economic conditions.

It is widely recognized by law enforcement agencies that such an ill-living condition breeds vice and that even though citizens would not otherwise be implicated, yet, they are often led to commit unlawful deeds by others who also hover in such places. It would appear to be a great improvement for Muncie to have such a district cleaned up and this is contemplated through the federal housing program.

Also, such a provision will give employment to hundreds of trade workers since it will require every kind of building labor in order to construct the new residences. This proposal should receive more consideration than the application for federal funds with which to build auditoriums and buildings not necessary and which requires the expenditure of thousands of dollars to be raised by local taxation.

'MAD BUTCHER' PHANTOM DEMON; KILLS 13 TIMES WITHOUT CLEW

Cleveland, Sept. 23.—Discovery of the torso of 13 murdered persons in four years has patterned a mystery so baffling that the hunt for "the Mad Butcher of Kingsbury Run" has become of national crime interest.

How many victims more the crazed beheader may have slain only can be hazarded. His victims seldom are found until weeks and months after their death, then often as incomplete anatomically that additional undiscovered killings seem easily to be indicated.

Since Sept. 5, 1934, when the first torso victim was found, the "mad butcher" has continued to decapitate and carve.

Few crime series have continued as long without producing a clew. Few have gone to such grim extremes and yet aroused a citizenry to little more than amazed curiosity.

Victims Are Unknown

Nothing has entered the crimes to arouse civic indignation. The murderer selects for his prey "unknowns." No relatives or friends mourn his victims. And no persons are reported missing with whom a torso thread can be fitted at any one time.

Police thought little of the first torso crime in the chain. The killing technique was not unlike that of mobdom's methods in prohibition days.

The first victim was a woman. Her torso, never identified, was found on the Lake Erie shore near the eastern city limits. Additional sections of the same body were discovered on a beach farther east, at North Perry, O., two days later. She appeared to have been about 40 years old.

This crime appeared more startling when, only 18 days later, on Sept. 23, 1935, two more headless bodies were found. These were discovered in Kingsbury Run, lonely gully from the name of which the "mad butcher's" appellation has been taken.

One of these bodies became one of the only two victims in the torso chain of 13 ever identified. This was Edward Andressy, 28, who, police said on the basis of their records, was a degenerate.

The other victim, a middle-aged woman, was not identified. Kingsbury Run is a dirty stream, murky with industrial slime, which flows through a deserted valley overgrown with scrubby undergrowth.

The run bisects an industrial district and runs within two miles of downtown. Two railroads cross its upper reaches.

Police Identify Woman

The story of the headless dead stopped until Jan. 26, 1936. At that time, police of the torso of Mrs. Florence Sawday Polillo, 41, were found in the rear of a house in the tawdry "roaring third" police precinct.

The rest of her body, except the head, was found Feb. 8 of that year in an alley two miles away. Police, who had identified Andressy earlier by his fingerprints, did likewise with Mrs. Polillo, who, they said, was a known prostitute.

Andressy and Mrs. Polillo were the only two victims ever positively identified. In the case of neither were there relatives or friends to claim the bodies.

It was nearly five months until victim No. 5 was found. This time it was the head of a young man, found in Kingsbury Run. The rest of the body, heavily tattooed, was recovered nearby the next day. It never has been identified. The discovery was made on June 5, 1936.

Six weeks later, on July 22, 1936, the nude and headless body of an unidentified man about 40 was found off Big Creek on Cleveland's west side.

It was fall before victim No. 7 was discovered. On Sept. 10, 1936, two sections of a man's headless body were discovered in the Kingsbury Run pool under a viaduct.

Young Woman No. 8

Murder No. 8—the dismembered torso of a blonde young woman—was found on the Lake Erie shore a short distance from where the first victim—also a woman—was found. Her head never has been found.

Murder No. 9 also was that of a woman. On June 6, 1937, the skeleton was found under the Lorain-Central bridge, main east-west viaduct, near the downtown district.

One month later, on July 6, the dismembered sections of a man's body were recovered from the Cuyahoga river, a tributary of Lake Erie, near a small downtown bridge.

Then the "mad butcher" chose a woman again. At least her severed leg was the next bit of human wreckage discovered in the murder series. She was blonde and mature and the leg was found in the Cuyahoga river. Unlike most of the victims, she had been dead only about 72 hours.

It had been nearly three years since two victims were found together. The latest two—Nos. 12 and 13—were discovered Aug. 16 of this year on a dump along the lonely Lake Erie waterfront, less than a fourth-mile from downtown and only a few hundred yards from a pier where summer vacationists come and go on Great Lake vessels.

No Clews In Recent Murders
Victim 12 was a man, a victim 13 a woman. Exhaustive combing of all squalid tramp jungles and burning of tramp shacks, and even the identification of a quilt in which the 13th victim was wrapped have

brought police to the same stone wall they have faced for four years.

During that period, hundreds of suspects have been arrested and questioned and released. Many have been revealed as petty offenders.

Nor has the tireless search failed to reveal a multitude of odd characters.

To the torso-murder case alone have been assigned Detectives Peter Merylo and James Hogan. During much of the time, Detective Martin Zaleski also was aiding.

One late afternoon, in their reconnaissance of the Kingsbury Run terrain, Merylo and Zaleski found a bearded hermit. He was drawing a drink of wild cherry juice. Although it was a warm summer day, he wore woolen underwear, two suits, two overcoats and four hats.

Had Victims of Wealth
He waved at a bushel basketful of financial-page clippings from newspapers.

"Just a few statements from my bankers," he said. "When I make my second million, I'm going to marry a beautiful heiress."

Detectives found also 15 wicked-looking knives, but no torso-murder connection was proved.

One night a little middle-aged man interrupted a tour by freight to stop off in Kingsbury Run. He was gazing at the stars when Merylo and Zaleski appeared. He was the father of several children, who, absent-mindedly, had left his family in Wales and had thought nothing about the immigration laws. So he got a free trip back.

Detectives feel that the "mad butcher" unquestionably is sadist. Each decapitation has been by clean severance, apparently with a small scimitar-like instrument, swiftly wielded. The cleavage has been between the third and fourth vertebrae in each case.

Police reason that the killer must have a knowledge of surgery, butchery, osteopathy, or be possessed only a hospital orderly who has picked up a rough scattering of anatomy.

LAUDS C.C.C.

Indianapolis, Indiana, Sept. 23.—Senator Frederick Van Nuys today hailed the C.C.C. as an outstanding "human achievement" of the New Deal, and predicted its continuation.

The Senator explained that Congress had extended the life of the CCC camps to July 1, 1940, and seated, "As industry gradually improves, I anticipate that there will be fewer and fewer applicants for membership in the camps, but this movement to care for the idle youth of the land will no doubt be continued in some form or another as long as conditions demand its continuance."

"No administration has devoted itself more intensely to the care and conservation of the young manhood and young womanhood of the Nation than the Roosevelt administration."

"I have visited CCC camps from California to Virginia. I have observed the valuable work they have done in national, state and private forest lands, on agricultural lands, on drainage and reclamation projects. More than 150 types of work have been carried on successfully. Not only have these young men and boys added to the health and wealth of hundreds of communities, but they have developed themselves physically, morally and intellectually."

"They are learning early in life to assume responsibility. Out of the \$30 a month pay, they send home \$25 a month, reserving only \$5 to estimate that enrollees in CCC camps will this year send home to dependent fathers and mothers an aggregate of \$72,000,000."

Congratulating the Young Democrats of Indiana on their organization, Senator Van Nuys said, "Youth is demanded in industry. In governmental administrative agencies, in politics and in all civic and social activities. The fact that the young men and women of the country are preparing themselves to assume these responsibilities is wholesome and encouraging."

YOUNG DEMOCRATIC RALLY

A trio of political stars, Senator Frederick Van Nuys, Governor M. Clifford Townsend and Senator Sherman Minton, will headline the Young Democratic Ninth District rally at Donner Park, Columbus, September 22.

The program will open at 2:00 Thursday afternoon and will continue with entertainment a pitch-in dance and a free dance.

The entertainment will include top-knotch vaudeville acts, croquet, swing bands, soft ball, horse-shoe tournament, drum corps and an old-fashioned torchlight parade. While the crowd has a pitch-in dinner at the park, Democratic leaders will confer at a dinner in the armory. The parade will wind through the main streets of Columbus from the armory to the park following dinner.

After the speaking, the young folks and their guests will enjoy a free dance at the park pavilion.

Senator Van Nuys is expected to speak on farm problems and discuss such legislations as the AAA, Rural Electrification Act, Farm Security Act, and loans to farmers.

Odd Collection of Automaton Put in Museum

New Orleans.—What is believed to be the only museum in the world devoted exclusively to automaton will be opened soon.

The permanent exhibit will include 1,000 of the 16,000 pieces collected during the last 12 years by Henry Hewlett, wealthy traveler and lecturer.

Most valuable piece of the collection is the "Bird Man," made in London between 1721 and 1750 by Christopher Pinchbeck and valued at \$38,000. The mechanical figure plays clear, true notes on a flute as it watches a bird perched on one arm singing an accompaniment.

The Orchestration, made 90 years ago by a German clockmaker, is another feature piece. Twenty-seven mechanical musicians, with wire and cor-regulated facial expression, play a repertoire of 33 tunes on three wooden music rolls. The intricate mechanism is composed of 150,000 parts.

The Smoking Monkeys provide the comic element of the collection. Each of the toy animals is a travesty on the cigarette-smoking dandies of Louis Philippe's reign in France, when cigarette smoking was considered effeminate. The monkeys languidly smoke in a self-satisfied manner and stare at nothing in general through longnettes.

SCIENCE CASTS BOUNTIFUL NET TO FISHERMEN

U. S. Bureau Helps Turn Tide Of Adversity For Thousands

Washington, Sept. 23.—Science has cast a net of research into the North Atlantic, and has brought aid to fog-shrouded fishing banks where for three centuries fishermen of many nations have struggled for a livelihood.

After improvements in ship-motors, refrigeration, packing and marketing methods turned the tide of adversity that had beset New England fisheries in early stages of depression, the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries turned its attention to measures of conservation which promised to give permanence to the fish supply of the North Atlantic and promote its economical exploitation.

Most extraordinary development, however, is the project of the bureau to determine the abundance of many species of New England groundfish. This ultimate may enable a scientific system of forecasting for the annual fishermen's catch comparable to the forecasts made by the Department of Agriculture for farm products but far more difficult due to many variable factors.

Sixty Different Varieties
The various scientific programs promise ultimately to have great international importance, since the North Atlantic fisheries long have been one of the world's most valuable sources of food supply.

The humble cod—known to the Spanish and Portuguese as "bacalao," for example, was once the sole commercial variety sought in New England waters, but now at least 60 different fish are regularly caught for market. As early as 1497 the English explorer John Cabot reported abundance of codfish off the Newfoundland coast. Cod became a Colonial times and remains today, a staple article of food in many Latin American countries.

Although the fishing on the New England banks is largely controlled by American capital, due to the tariff-free entry of fish caught by American vessels, large numbers of Portuguese, Italians, and other nationals are engaged. With new motorized vessels, the range of the fishermen has been extended to the Nova Scotian banks, once occupied by Canadians. Beyond are the Grand Banks, fished by Canadian and French fishermen and the larger American vessels.

To Aid Foreign Fleets
Scientific work by the bureau in reference to fish migration and numbers also will become of great importance to the Iceland fisheries area, visited regularly by many travelers from Great Britain, Germany, and France. An object lesson of the importance of conservation measures was afforded in the case of the threatened extinction of the once-great halibut fisheries of the North Pacific.

Modern statistical methods for counting the fish in the sea are being employed in study of the abundance of nearly a dozen species of New England groundfish, according to Acting Commissioner of Fisheries Charles E. Jackson.

In addition to New England's "sacred codfish" on which the groundfish industry was founded, Haddock, pollock, hake, cusk, wolf fish, rosefish, and the various flatfishes are being included in the survey recently launched by the bureau.

STEEL TRAPS BANNED

Norwalk, O.—The county humane officer has placed a ban on steel traps for capturing wild rabbits that have been damaging garden and flower beds. He said the traps would catch birds, dogs, cats and even children.

Calcutta, India, is seeking new ideas for street improvements.

RESUME OF FEDERAL ACTIVITY IN INDIANA

Indianapolis, Sept. 23.—Federal activity in Indiana during the period from March 1933 through June 1938 has recently been tabulated in order to show the results obtained from the loans and expenditures made on the work relief and public works programs, according to a statement today released by Clarence Manion, State Director for the National Emergency Council for Indiana.

In listing the two major Government agencies participating, together with a brief summarization of their activities, the statement points out that these Federal programs have been carried out with the cooperation of State, county, municipal and local bodies.

The Public Works Administration, through loans and grants, has completed 254 projects covering the following: 97 school, 25 water works systems, 18 disposal plants, 6 sewer systems, 7 filter plants, and other projects including hospitals, courthouses, libraries, auditoriums, recreational centers, bridges and street paving and school gymnasiums.

The Works Progress Administration has constructed, through its works program, more than 1,370 miles of new highways, roads and streets; improved 5,900 miles of other roads, and constructed 165 additional buildings were improved; more than 24 of the 330 buildings improved were school buildings and 140 recreational buildings. The remainder included 65 courthouses, offices and other administrative buildings.

Other WPA projects completed. Manion said, included 52 athletic fields, 95 miles of new water lines, 108 miles of sewer lines and the reconditioning of an additional 8 miles of water mains.

WPA non-construction projects include the production of approximately 2,800,000 garments, the serving of 70,000 hot lunches to school children, and the repair of 1,500,000 public school and library books.

1933-1938

Listed below are certain physical accomplishments which are the result of the loans and expenditures made by the Federal Government for Relief, Public Works and the Recovery Programs, in the State of Indiana during the period March 1933 through June 1938. The accomplishments as listed in this report present practical information as to the type of activities that have been in operation, and the actual results that can be tabulated. It should be remembered that these programs have been carried out, in practically every instance, with the cooperation of State, county, municipal, and local bodies. There is included a statement concerning the new 1938 Public Works Program which is now being placed in operation.

THE FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION through the Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner has made 32,618 long-term amortized loans to farmers on farm real estate; 4,143 crop producing loans, through the Emergency Seed and Feed Loan Section, to farmers who were unable to obtain credit from any other source; and 33,563 crop and livestock loans through the Production Credit Associations located in the State.

THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION has made facility loans or subsistence grants through its Rural Rehabilitation Division to 10,260 needy farm families.

THE LAND UTILIZATION DIVISION of the Department of Agriculture (formerly of the Resettlement Administration) in its land use planning program, has established two projects in Indiana:

Bean Blossom—19,500 acres—Brown County.

The Department is now undertaking the conversion of the land to forestry, recreation and encouragement of wildlife.

THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture have been of much benefit to the State through their programs of soil erosion control, forest fire prevention, and reforestation. The Soil Conservation Service is operating 3 demonstration areas in Indiana.

THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION production-adjustment programs, designed to encourage recovery measures, were the basis for the marked agricultural changes from March 1933 to 1937. Under these programs, 243,983 crop adjustment contracts from Indiana farmers were accepted by the AAA. Of these contracts 146,130 were corn, 7,798 tobacco, 87,930 wheat and 2,140 beet sugar. Under the terms of these contracts, Indiana farmers shifted many acres from the production of soil-depleting cash crops, in which price-depressing surpluses existed, to production of other crops which were soil-conserving or soil-improving in nature.

Under provisions of the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, about 115,000 farmers organized into 91 county associations, participated in the 1936 Program in Indiana. Of the total Indiana cropland, about 63 per cent, or 8,477,000 acres, was covered by application for payments. The acreage diverted from soil-depleting crops (3,268 from tobacco, and 747,497 from other crops) totalled 750,769 acres. Soil-building practices were put into effect on about 2,027,384 acres as follows: new seedlings of legumes and legume mixtures, perennial grasses for pasture, and green-manure crops, 1,893,602 acres; fertilizer and lime applications, 133,715 acres; forest tree

plantings, 61 acres, and terracing, 6 acres.

THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION through loans has provided for 5,603 miles of rural electric line which are under construction or completed, serving approximately 19,212 rural families with electricity. Additional loan allotments provide for another 2,329 miles of line to serve 6,811 families.

THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION has made loans to more than 667 borrowers in the State. These include loans to banks and trust companies, mortgage loan companies, industrial and commercial businesses, and catastrophe loans.

THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION insures the deposits of each depositor up to \$5,000 in 487 banks in Indiana.

THE FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD has chartered 67 Federal Savings and Loan Associations in Indiana. Share accounts in each Federal association are insured up to \$5,000 for each investor.

THE HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION made 48,320 loans to distressed home owners.

THE FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION, under Title II for the purpose of building new homes, re-financing existing mortgages or for the purchase of existing ones, has insured 9,372 loans in this State. It also has insured loans under Title I for modernization and repair purposes only, to a number exceeding 40,536.

THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION Housing Division, which is now operated by the United States Authority, placed 2 projects in operation in Indiana. These provided 939 dwelling units for colored families.

THE UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY, in furtherance of the national program of slum clearance and low-rent housing construction has earmarked, as of July 18, 1938, funds for new projects in 10 Indiana cities.

THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION, through loans and grants has completed 254 projects which include: 97 schools, 25 water works systems, 18 disposal plants, 6 sewer systems, 7 filter plants, and other projects including hospitals, courthouses, libraries, auditoriums, recreational centers, bridges and street paving, and school gymnasiums. In addition, as of June 30, 1938, there were 32 projects under construction. The PWA has already allotted funds to 79 (not Federal) new projects (July 31, 1938) in Indiana. These include 34 school buildings, 4 waterworks plants, 12 sewerage systems, and other projects including hospitals, dormitories, libraries, street and bridge construction and improvements, municipal and county buildings and recreational centers.

Two months cannot change the record of 40 years. The Van Nuys who won the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens through his years of public service and political activity in the same man who was lauded to the skies for his courage and statesmanship.

If Senator Van Nuys needs a character reference, the files of the leading Republican papers of the state can furnish it.

April 1, 1938, was 3,462. These youths have been reported as leaving school for various reasons, such as private employment, Government work, loss of eligibility, attendance at school and other work. Of this number, 1,156 youths have received work in private employment.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

Approximately 13,000 persons, enough to populate a small city, who would otherwise have died in auto accidents during 1938, will probably live to welcome the New Year next January thanks, largely to the tireless efforts of such agencies as the National Institute for Traffic Safety, The National Safety Council, The Automotive Safety Foundation and thousands of newspaper editors.

The men and women who are directly responsible for saving these 13,000 human lives will receive little or no recognition for their tireless services. Their only solace will be found in dry statistics. They will not even receive the gratitude they so justly deserve from those whose very lives they have saved, because providence never labels its victims in advance.

In the first six months of 1938, highway fatalities decreased 22 per cent compared to 1937. And as the New York Times has observed: "Such progress is especially cheering in view of the enormity of the problem." The United States has what has been described as "the most enormous transportation system in the world, with 3,000,000 miles of rights of way, 30,000,000 pieces of rolling stock and an average of 80,000,000 passengers daily."

There are two things that you can and should do to promote safety on our highways. Observe every safety precaution you self and encourage others to do the same. Incidentally, next January if you are fortunate enough to be among those present, you might send up a silent prayer of thanks to the nation's traffic safety workers—you just possibly are one of the lucky thirteen thousand.

EVERY TEST MET

In advance of the state conventions, Republican papers were urging their party leaders to nominate Frederick Van Nuys. They praised the statesmanship he had shown during his six years in that office. They praised him for his loyalty to principle, for his advocacy of labor laws, for his support of the common man.

He is the same Van Nuys now that he was when he received the praise of such leaders as Henry Marshall, once the representative of Indiana on the Republican national committee. If any one has a right to speak for his party in this state, it was Marshall.

Two months cannot change the record of 40 years. The Van Nuys who won the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens through his years of public service and political activity in the same man who was lauded to the skies for his courage and statesmanship.

If Senator Van Nuys needs a character reference, the files of the leading Republican papers of the state can furnish it.

THE CENTER LINE IS A LIFE LINE

If the center line of the pavement is there, you wouldn't cross it. No sir, you'd have too much consideration for your tires. But you do cross it many times when it is not necessary at all. Secretary-manager of the Hoosier Motor Club said today. He continued:

"Just keep in mind that the center line is a life line. You cross it at your own risk, for beyond the line is danger—danger for yourself, to other drivers, and to pedestrians who are not expecting to see a speeding car on the left side of the road.

"Weaving drivers are a great highway menace. In an attempt to get ahead of the procession they cut—crossing the center line—on curves, on hills and at other danger points along the roadway. In not one case in a hundred is there any legitimate reason for their haste.

"Stay in line, unless the road is perfectly clear ahead. Look up ahead of you, not down at the center line. It is really for those who heed it. Drive safely and live long. It is only a little line, white or yellow, but it means a lot in traffic safety. It is run over, tramped upon and abused countless times a day by thousands of cars and pedestrians.

"Respect it and becomes a veritable life line—every bit as helpful as the one that is shot out from a sinking ship. Heed its purpose and it rises right up out of the pavement like a Chinese well ever ready to protest against the barbaric hordes of highway chance-takers.

"It labels the roadhog and warns against those human jackrabbits who weave in and out of traffic. It is always a line of safety, and often the very narrow thread between life and death. It is the 'No Man's Land' in traffic warfare and every safe driver reads in it a warning of danger.

NEW DEAL PERMANENT

Watching the primaries with eager eyes for trends of symbols that might suggest the wakening of the New Deal, and more particularly, the popularity of President Roosevelt, the Tory press has translated every primary as a straight fight between the New Deal and the anti-New Deal forces.

The truth is that in no state where primaries have been held has there been such a fight. Every

candidate, whether supported by the President or not, who has won, has affirmed his faith in the New Deal.

MARK VALLEY FORGE

Valley Forge, Pa. — There are more dogwood trees in Valley Forge State Park than at any other spot in the world. Thousands of visitors from all over the nation come here early in May each year to see the pink and white dogwood blossoms.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT

State of Indiana, Delaware County, SS: Mary Blake

William Blake
In the Superior Court
September Term, 1938
Complaint: Divorce
No. 3533-S

Notice is hereby given the said defendant, William Blake, that the plaintiff has filed her complaint herein, for divorce together with an affidavit that the said defendant, William Blake, is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that unless he be and appear on Wednesday the 16th day of November, 1938, the 56th day the next term of said Court, to be held on the second Monday in September, A. D. 1938, at the Court House in the City of Muncie in said County and State, the said cause will be heard and determined in his absence.

WITNESS, the Clerk and the Seal of said Court, affixed at the City of Muncie this 13th day of Sept. A. D. 1938.

ARTHUR J. BECKNER, Clerk.
John J. Dodd, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 16, 23 & 30

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS

State of Indiana, Delaware County, SS: Gladys Clemons

Larry Clemons
In the Superior Circuit Court,
April Term, 1938
Complaint: Divorce
No. 3576-S

Notice is hereby given the said defendant, Larry Clemons, that the plaintiff has filed her complaint herein, for divorce together with an affidavit that the said defendant, Larry Clemons, is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that unless he be and appear on Wednesday the 9th day of November, 1938, the 55th day the next term of said Court, to be held on the second Monday in September, A. D. 1938, at the Court House in the City of Muncie in said County and State, the said cause will be heard and determined in his absence.

WITNESS, the Clerk and the Seal of said Court, affixed at the City of Muncie, this 8th day of September, A. D. 1938.

SEAL Arthur J. Beckner, Clerk
J. J. Dodd, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 9, 16 & 23

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned that an emergency exists for a meeting of the Township Advisory Board of Center Township, Delaware County, Indiana, to make appropriation of an additional amount of money for expenditure for said Township during the current year of 1938, as follows, to-wit:

Fund No. 33, Transportation \$1400
And that a meeting of the Township Advisory Board of said Township and the trustee thereof, will be held at the office of the said Township Trustee, 1128 South Mulberry Street, Muncie, in the said Township of Center, on the 30th day of September, 1938, at 8:00 o'clock P. M. of said day, at which time said appropriation will be considered.

CARL E. ROSS,
Trustee of Center Township
Sept. 16 & 23

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS

State of Indiana, Delaware County, ss: In The Delaware Superior Court
Orville Weaver

Avis Weaver
April Term, 1938
Complaint: Divorce
No. 3565S

Notice is hereby given the said defendant Avis Weaver that the plaintiff has filed his complaint herein, for divorce together with an affidavit that the said defendant Avis Weaver is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that unless she be and appear on Monday the 7th day of November 1938, the 49th day the next term of said Court, to be held on the 2nd Monday in September, A. D. 1938, at the Court House in the City of Muncie in said County and State, the said cause will be heard and determined in her absence.

WITNESS, the Clerk and the Seal of said Court, affixed at the City of Muncie this 3rd day of Sept. A. D. 1938.

ARTHUR J. BECKNER, Clerk.
Benadum & Cecil,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 9-16-23

Signs Of The Times

Comments, Politically
and Otherwise, on
Present-Day
Topics

"Do you know what out of every \$1,000 spent on the WPA only \$400 gets to the worker? Do you think that any man who permits \$600 of every \$1,000 spent on WPA to go to political machines rather than to the workers themselves is fair?" This is Ray E. Willis, the weekly newspaper editor who would be United States Senator, speaking at a Republican rally in Indianapolis. It is Ray E. Willis putting out false information to stir up discontent among WPA workers for his own political gain. Maybe Willis should not be held to account. Maybe his ghost writer at the Republican state headquarters should be held responsible for such malicious untruth. Mr. Willis (or his ghost writer) should read the ERA act of 1938. He would find that administrative expenditures are limited to 5 per cent. He would find that no more than 7 per cent can be spent for materials. In other words, out of every \$1,000, the law prohibits using more than \$120 for administrative costs and materials, leaving \$880 for labor. But the WPA operates far below the limitation in Indiana. Only 1.7 per cent of the money appropriated goes for administrative expense and only 3.3 per cent for materials. In no state is WPA administered with any greater efficiency. In no other state do WPA workers share as much in the appropriations. "Let's see that at least 30 per cent of it gets to the worker," shouts the Republican candidate for Senator. Will somebody please tell him (or his ghost writer) that the Indiana workers are now getting 95 per cent of the money appropriated.

Willis cannot see anything funny in WPA jokes. That's what he told the crowd at Capehart's "lunch" party. All of a sudden Ray has developed a great affection for the WPA. His heart now bleeds for the unfortunate men and women on WPA. To joke about them hurts his finer sense. Strange, isn't it, that before this campaign Ray found jokes and jabs at the WPA as good material for the editorial column of his Steuben Republican? In his paper on July 13 he ran this slur on WPA: "A Los Angeles boy, age 7, has defeated some national experts at playing chess. By the way, that reminds us, is there any chess division of the WPA, or has Mr. Hopkins been overlooking something?" On the very day he was nominated by the Republican state convention, this editorial squib appeared in his paper: "A Louisiana man has become an expert at crocheting. Wonder whether he attributes his success to FPA of the United States? He can't see anything funny about WPA jokes, but still he publishes them in his paper. Kinda screwy, isn't it?"

While saying he is for the WPA in his speeches, Willis' paper reveals that this was not his attitude as late as June 1. On that day he ran an editorial calling attention to the fact that "the average WPA worker 'labors' the questions are Mr. Willis' and show he thinks WPA employees don't labor an average 25-hour week for 50 cents an hour and \$12.50 a week, while the proposed minimum wage of \$11 per week would be paid for a 44-hour week in private industry." In other words, Mr. Willis thinks that persons on WPA are overpaid. "It seems unfair and unjust," he continues in his editorial, "that there should be such a variance in the minimum private industry scale and that of federal relief employees." Regardless of what he is saying since he became a candidate for Senator, it cannot be denied that he publicly expressed himself in his paper as not sympathetic with the WPA wage scale.

Willis is the school of anti-New Deal who keep repeating constantly that the unemployed are too lazy to work. So the jobless don't want to work and expect the government to keep them. Explain these two facts, then, Mr. Willis? Nearly 700 men waited all night in line outside the Municipal building in New York for the privilege of not being among the first to apply for porters' jobs with the city. By morning the crowd had swelled to 5,000 and, in the battle to get inside the doors, several men were injured and a number fainting. The jobs pay from \$19 to \$24 per week. A few days later the United States Civil Service Bureau in Philadelphia received applications for six unskilled labor jobs, four at the Navy yard and two at the Customs house. Six jobs; Yet more than 3,000 applied for them. It doesn't look as if the WPA is killing the ambition of jobless to get permanent jobs.

The Republican plan to end unemployment has changed a bit since 1932. Then it was for private industry to provide work. Private industry didn't and soup lines, and destitution were the result. If private industry can solve the unemployment problem, what is holding it back today? You will recall how Big Business gave the undistributed corporation surplus and capital gains tax as the reason why business was not going ahead. It called for relief from this tax so that private capital might be encouraged. Congress repealed the old law, but private capital has not begun to spend. The thought arises that Big Business isn't accepting unemployment as its problem. If private industry can absorb the jobless, let it do it now.

ARTISTS PONDER
CARNEGIE AWARD

Pittsburgh—A jury of famous artists has begun the task of selecting the prize winners of the 1938 Carnegie International Art Exhibit, in which 362 paintings from Europe and America are entered.

Homes Saint-Gaudens, director of Fine Arts of Carnegie Institute, is chairman of the jury of award, on which are serving two European and two American artists. They are Sydney Lee, of London; Othon Friesz, of Paris; John Carroll, of Detroit, and Charles Hopkinson, of Boston.

In past years, awards to futuristic or modernistic paintings have stirred a controversy in art circles. The annual exhibition of paintings attracts thousands to the Carnegie galleries.

The judges' selections this year will be revealed on Thursday, Oct. 13, when the exhibit will be opened to the public after Founder's day exercises in the Carnegie Music hall.

List Contains 362 Paintings

From now until the work of judging is completed, the jury will view the 362 European paintings and 100 paintings from this country. The following prizes will be awarded: first prize, \$10,000; second prize \$600; third prize, \$500; first honorable mention, \$400; second honorable mention \$300; third honorable mention \$200; and fourth honorable mention, \$100. The jury also will award the Allegheny County Garden Club Prize of \$300 for the best painting of a garden or flowers in the show.

Represented in the International this year are 11 nations—England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Hungary and the United States.

One of the judges, Lee, is treasurer of the Royal Academy and has exhibited in the International since 1914. His painting, "The Ruined Castle," received honorable mention in 1921.

Friesz Exhibits Widely

The French member of the jury, Friesz, is an officer of the Legion of Honor, and is represented in private and state collections in France, Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, England and the United States.

Carroll, who was born in Kansas, was awarded in 1922 the Purchase Prize of \$1,000 at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts Exhibition, and in 1924, the First Purchase Prize of \$3,000 at the Pan-American Exposition. In 1930, he was named head of the painting department of the art school of the Society of Arts and Crafts, Detroit.

DEFENDER OF LIBERALISM

The battle lines are drawn for the November election. They cannot be avoided or dodged. They are between those who believe in liberalism and those who would sell the country to conservatives.

In other campaigns, there has been a third factor, the independent voters, to whom the parties made their appeals. They were those who voted for men, rather than principles. They wavered between the parties. They no longer exist, for they were always hopeful for some candidate or some party that would represent people, not dollars. They have been in the Democratic party since 1932 when they came in great numbers to the support of the New Deal, or rather a Democratic party that stood for principles.

The issue in this election is between those who are liberals at heart against the conservative forces which place property above all human rights.

The President made this clear in his Maryland address. He said that no room for doubt as the difference. The liberal believes in holding on to all that is good, but to move forward when economic and social conditions demand.

There are still problems to be solved. The machine age has created some, through the inability of people to buy the products of the machine. In these times the right to life means the right to work at a decent wage. The right to the pursuit of happiness depends upon the ability of men to get and keep a job.

Liberalism is easily translated. It means that men must be given employment by government when private industry fails. It means that the hungry must be fed and the naked clothed.

Conservatism means a return to the doctrine of dog eat dog, or the devil take the hindmost.

The President made it plain that we must rise or fall together. To vote a Republican ticket means that you are out of step with your neighbors, that civilization itself is headed back to the jungle.

OX CART RELIC SOLD
Clinton, N. Y.—A 144-year-old cart seat sold for \$11 at a public auction here. The seat was an heirloom of the Jennings family, which settled in the town of Salisbury in 1794 after traveling overland by wagon from New England. It was part of the equipment used in transporting the family and its possessions.

Babson Park, Fla.—This ridge city of Florida boasts the largest lemon grove in the world. The Breezy Point Groves, Inc., of Babson Park, has 16,000 Perrine lemons growing on a 160-acre tract, a mile long and half a mile wide.

Dispelling The Fog

"Cotton Ed" Smith's success in the South Carolina primaries is hailed by the Republicans as demonstrating the sunset of President Roosevelt's influence with his party, and a vast encouragement of the G. O. P. followers in and out of corn fields. Just why the return to the Senate of a Democratic Senator in a state in which a Republican is a biological curiosity should be a happy augury for the minority party I leave it to Dr. Glenn Frank to explain.

Actually the result of the primary merely showed that the South Carolinians preferred the circus performance of their picturesque old reactionary to the arguments of Governor Johnston. There were, of course, such complicating elements as the feud between Edgar Brown, who had many followers, and the Governor. Brown's withdrawal from the race undoubtedly brought Senator Smith a lot more votes than he would have received otherwise. That a majority of the voters of the state did not concur in the President's desires was as significant in the total of national affairs, as if he had pronounced against corn-bread for breakfast, and the people continued on their usual diet. He never attempted to dictate how they should vote but merely expressed his own preference, and gave his reasons for not wishing so pronounced a foe of his policies to be in the National Legislature. Unquestionably Governor Johnston received more votes than if the President had remained aloof even though they were not enough to break the habit of voting for Cotton Ed.

In these contests the advantage lies always with the incumbent. This was demonstrated on the liberal side by the return of Senator Pepper of Florida and Allen Barkley from Kentucky, despite the circumstance that these two had formidable opposition by popular candidates. It was shown on the other side by the renomination of Senator Gillette of Iowa, whom the anti-administration people claimed as one of their own, though Gillette as well as his competitor both insisted that they were real New Dealers. The defeat of Senator Pope in Idaho was a different story, for under the peculiar laws of that state Republicans could come in on a Democratic primary—which they did, and naturally voted enthusiastically for the anti-administration Senator.

No New Deal Issue in California

The mischance that beset Senator McAdoo in California was likewise a different story. There was no question in the McAdoo-Downey primary of New Deal and anti-New Deal. The incumbent Senator was caught in one of those pensional tidal waves so prevalent out there. His adversary endorsed a modification of the Townsend plan with sales tax stamp trimmings. Under its provisions everybody over fifty who is neither an employer nor is employed is to get a permanent income of thirty dollars a week. According to the California Chamber of Commerce there are \$11,000 in the state eligible for such a pension. In vain was advanced the argument that the project, if adopted, would bankrupt the state. The lure of thirty dollars a week overcame even the influence of a Roosevelt backing for the Senator.

By and large, the complexion of the next Congress does not appear as likely to be materially changed by the primary results so far or in prospect. Presumably the anti-New Deal Senators who will be reelected will continue to operate as they did during the last session. The majority friendly to the administration will go on as usual.

There will be a new face here and there, but in no case so far has a liberal Democratic Senator given place in the primaries to a declared conservative. Indeed in nearly every instance the contender in the nomination fight has protested against being classed as a foe of the New Deal.

In the House Representatives the situation will not be conspicuously different. About ninety-nine per cent of the old Democratic members who sought renomination have been successful. Among the Republican members who have declined to accept the chances of the coming election Pettengill of Indiana and Snell of New York, the minority leader, are conspicuous. The case of Snell is of special significance in indicating the actual view of the G. O. P. as to the future prospects of that party. He has during his whole political life cherished the ambition to become Speaker in a Republican House of Representatives. That he has abandoned that goal at this stage of events tells the story of his idea of what the immediate future—

which means not only 1938, but 1940—holds in store for his party.

Republicans Making No Claims
Ordinarily at this season of a campaign year the spokesmen of the two big parties are announcing their claims, and presenting their recital of events that give validity to their claims. I have looked in vain amid the huge junk heap of Republican propaganda, statements by leaders and that sort of thing, for any expression of delight at the auguries of the election. They present cheerily the substitution of one Democrat for another in the Majority party primaries, as if those primaries represented Republican victories. That, in itself, is an entertaining feature in an otherwise featureless campaign.

They cannot vaunt the registration figures, for these everywhere show great gains for Democrats

Plane in Which Army Air Corps Chief Was Killed



Wreckage of Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover's plane

In this blazing wreckage, Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover, head of the U. S. army air corps, and his crew chief, Serg. Sam Hynes, went to their deaths at the Burbank, Cal., air field.

and usually recessions for the other fellows.

In short they have adopted the defeatist attitude. They are not striving to elect their own people generally, but are content to play the part usually taken by extra-party groups of striving to be a balance of power in the affairs of the dominant party. The participation of Republicans in Democratic primaries, wherever it was possible for them to jimmy their way in, illustrates the process.

LABOR'S REAL VICTORY

Celebration of Labor Day in Indiana took on a new meaning. It meant more than a tribute to the worker, more than an advance in wages, more than new concessions won by force.

For the first time labor, as a class, could rejoice that collective bargaining is not a privilege, but a right.

No longer does it have to fight and struggle to obtain the privilege. The law gives the privilege to labor if labor wishes to exercise it. No one can tell any group of employees that they cannot organize. No one can black list and boycott a worker who joins a union.

In Indiana it means more than this, for Gov. M. Clifford Townsend has inaugurated a program that provides means of peaceful settlement of any dispute. The workers of Indiana can look back over a year in which reason, not passion, in vain was advanced to the difference. There has been no bloodshed, no soldiers with bayonets and bullets, no swinging clubs of policemen. In Indiana, a different and a better way has been provided to settle the so-called labor disputes. In asking for the passage of the law establishing the Labor Department, the Governor said, "The time to settle disputes is before the quarrels become acute and bitterness makes a solution difficult, if not impossible."

The Governor also declared that the public has an interest in every quarrel, for a strike or a lockout of employees would close the groceries and the stores, and reduce the sales of food by farmers.

Labor celebrated not only its progress, but a year of peace under the Indiana Plan. For that, thanks to the Governor of the state for his foresight and wisdom.

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT
SERVICE FOR AUGUST

Indianapolis, Sept. 23.—Indiana employers used the facilities of the State Employment Service in filling 6,289 jobs during August, Martin F. Garringer, director, said today. This was the largest number of vacancies filled by this method since September, 1937 when the total was 6,841.

"All but 354 of the 6,289 jobs were in private industry," Mr. Garringer said. "These 354 placements were in jobs paid for from public funds. The Service personnel also reported 1,662 supplementary placements, jobs filled with Service applicants in an informal manner for which no statistical count is made."

"Private employers, in filling 5,935 jobs during August, used the Service facilities more extensively than at any time since October 1936 when 6,398 private jobs were filled with persons referred by our interviewers."

"Besides its placement activities, the personnel also took the applications of 39,010 new applicants during August. This was the largest number of registrations in a single month since July, 1935 when the total was 40,514. The reason for this increase was largely attributable to the number of persons who wished to make themselves eligible for Unemployment Compensation benefits after the \$10 in earning clause was removed from the Unemployment Compensation Act."

How To Prepare
Home-Made Catsup
and Chili Sauce

Home-made catsup and chili sauce often come out brownish in color rather than the bright red color which everyone likes. Suggestions for helping to hold red color are given by Eva I. Buel, extension nutritionist, Purdue university.

Use clean, sound, fresh, ripe tomatoes and remove all yellow or green spots. Boil in a wide shallow kettle of enamelware, earthenware or aluminum. Iron utensils discolor or tomatoes. The shallow kettle allows for rapid evaporation and hastens the cooking. The faster the cooking the better for color. Long slow cooking darkens catsup.

Season with whole spices tied in a cloth bag which can be removed before bottling. Paprika and red pepper help to give a bright red color. All-spice, black pepper, and cloves darken catsup. If clove flavor is desired, use a small amount of oil of cloves. Avoid powdered spices.

Add sugar and salt only five minutes before the catsup is finished. Adding them too early in the cooking tends to darken the color.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF
HEARING ON APPROPRIATIONS

In the matter of the passage of certain ordinances by common council of the City of Muncie, Indiana, Delaware County, providing for special appropriation of funds.

Notice is hereby given taxpayers of the City of Muncie, Indiana, Delaware County, that a public hearing will be in the City Hall, Muncie, Indiana, on the 3rd day of October, 1938, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. on ordinance making special and additional appropriation an ordinance appropriating the sum of \$11,791.67 out of the general fund of the department of public parks to various budget items of said department.

Taxpayers appearing shall have the right to be heard thereon. After the special appropriations have been decided upon by the Council, ten or more taxpayers, feeling themselves aggrieved by such appropriations may appeal to the state board of tax commissioners for further and final action thereon by filing a petition therefor with the county auditor not later than ten (10) days from the date of the final action of said council and the state board of tax commissioners will fix a date of hearing in this city.

COMMON COUNCIL.
Of City of Muncie, Indiana.
Linton Ridgeway, City Clerk.
Sept. 23 & 30

CLOCK CONSERVES TIME

San Jose, Cal.—George Jorgenson, student at San Jose State College, has perfected for the inmates of the co-operative house an alarm clock that reduces getting up in the morning to the lowest possible degree of waste of energy. The clock automatically rings the alarm, and then turns it off, starts the radio, and puts into operation an electrical toaster, all without the necessity of anyone getting out of bed.

HUMS WAY INTO PICTURES

Pasadena, Cal.—Ila Rae of this city is in motion pictures today after one of the easiest "breaks" on record. Dancing with a friend at a Hollywood night spot, Miss Rae, humming a song attracted the attention of a talent scout. She started her career at \$100 a week.

Immediately after passing the post, a winner in a mile-and-a-half race in Lanark England, J. McGuigan's horse Sparkler dropped dead.

U. S. Air Corps
Chief and Aide
Killed In Crash

Burbank, Cal., Sept. 23.—An official army board of inquiry convened today to investigate the airplane crash in which Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover, 55 year old chief of the army air corps, and his mechanic were killed.

Col. Harvey S. Burwell came here from March field to take charge of the investigation. Headquarters were established in the offices of the Lockheed Aircraft plant which Westover was on his way to visit yesterday afternoon when his small Northrop monoplane crashed in the lawn of a Burbank home.

The motor appeared to be in perfect order until the crash. Maj. Joseph L. Stromme, one of Westover's aides, believed that the plane might have been caught in a "thermal air current" which often prevails on exceptionally warm days.

The throttle was open, indicating that the pilot, probably Westover, was making a desperate effort to level the ship off. Instead, the plane went into a power dive and at the impact was traveling at a speed of 150 miles per hour or more. The ignition had been turned off. Although the plane developed motor trouble and was forced down at Denver a week ago, it was repaired and no trouble had been experienced recently.

TUNG PRODUCING
IN SOUTH GROWS

Pensacola, Fla.—The war in China has brought a new and profitable industry to Florida, and one that promises rich returns in the years to come.

It is the growing of tung nuts from which tung oil is made. The oil is used in the manufacture of paints and dyes, and also as a lubricant for motors.

The industry started in the vicinity of Gainesville a few years ago, and has spread rapidly to the north and west, as far as Green Cove Springs and Pensacola.

Today several hundred acres of tung trees are growing in Escambia county alone, and a large acreage in adjoining Santa Rosa county. For several seasons shipments have moved out of Gainesville in carlots.

Imports Cut Off
Until recent years America's supply of tung oil was imported from China, but when the Japanese invaded China the tung industry became more or less disrupted, so Americans began to look elsewhere for their supply.

They found Florida could produce it, quickly, on a profitable basis. The growth of the industry has been phenomenal during the last year or so.

Developers, many of whom formerly imported their supply of tung oil from China, became interested in the Florida acres, and today many of them own tung groves which soon will supply their needs.

Stump Land Used
One of the largest developers in this section is Frazier F. Bingham, a veteran of the yellow pine exporting business. Bingham made a study of the tung oil industry and decided to set out trees on cut-over lands owned by his company, which was dissolved after cutting and shipping yellow pine for more than a century.

Bingham did not even bother to clear the cut-over land of stumpage and blackjack trees, but set out tung trees on every available

spot of the cut-over piney woods lands.

Today his yield will eclipse that of any other grower in this section.

"It may take 20 years or more for the tung nut industry in China to get back to normal," Bingham said, "even if the war ends shortly."

"It is the South's most promising industry, and eventually it will eclipse the sawmill business."

UNDISPUTED

(Continued From Page One)

ship which includes Daleville of Delaware county, the amount of taxes produced from 1934 to 1937 by the taxpayers of that community was 32 1-2 percent, lower than the amount of property taxes produced during the years from 1930 to 1933. A farmer who owns 230 acres of land in Salem township paid \$346 taxes in 1929, \$318.82 in 1930, and \$152.33 in 1937. This year the amount of taxes on the same farm amounts to \$187.72 which is nearly one-half the amount paid ten years ago.

In Mt. Pleasant township the percentage of lowered taxes for the same period of time is 18 percent and a landowner having 218 acres in this township paid \$504.56 during 1930 as compared with \$179 which he will pay this year. Of course, this landowner must have paid some gross income tax from the earnings of his farm which he did not have to pay in 1930 but in order for the amount of \$324 which has been saved in one year's of taxes on this farm to be paid to the state for gross income taxes, the farm would have had to produce \$131,000 gross receipts annually. It may be said to conclude that no farmer in Delaware county has had that amount nor one-half that amount of gross income from his farm in one year.

Harrison township taxpayers also saved 18 percent in the production of taxes during the past four years as compared with those paid from 1930 to 1933 and Washington township shows an 18 1-2 percent reduction. In 1929 a Harrison township farmer paid \$193.74 in taxes on his 80 acre farm and his year's total payment was \$84.98 on the same tract of land. In Washington township a farmer owning the same size farm as above paid \$151.52 in property taxes eight years ago and this year his tax amounts to \$53.90 on the same property. The savings in Perry township has amounted to 17.3 percent and a 100 acre farm in this same community produced \$206.99 in taxes during 1929 while last year the farmer paid \$98.70 for taxes on this land. A 17 percent reduction is a matter of record on direct property taxes paid in Liberty township.

An 80 acre farm in Liberty township was taxed for \$157.67 in 1929 while last year the same farmer paid \$80.84 into the county treasurer's office for taxes on his farm. In Delaware township, the taxpayers may prove to themselves that a large reduction has been possible in the way taxes are attributed to distribution of the gross income tax from the state. The percentage of savings during the past four years as compared with the previous four years produced in Delaware township amounts to 40.6 percent. A farmer who owns 65 acres in Delaware township paid \$158.83 in taxes on his farm during 1930 and this year he will pay \$51.07. Niles township shows the largest percentage of tax reduction during the same period of time with a 46.9 percent savings to the farmers of that community. In 1930, a prominent farmer of Niles township paid \$24.54 in taxes on 137 acres of land while during 1937 his property tax amounted to \$39.40.

Monroe township taxpayers saved 25.7 percent. Center township, 31 percent. Union township, 20 percent, and Hamilton township had the smallest savings with a 12 percent reduction. A farmer during 1930 on his 60 acre farm paid \$147.72 but last year his taxes amounted to \$73.90. A Union township landowner was taxed \$333.30 in 1929 which included a \$1,000 mortgage exemption while for this year the taxes amount to \$176.50 on the same 230 acres of land with an exemption. A similar individual case is recorded in Center township with a 165 acres landowner paying \$173.65 this year in taxes as compared with \$356.16 on the same land during 1930.

OLD AGE
(Continued From Page One)

and the savings would be passed on to the consumers at very low electric power rates.

Congressman Gray has served as our national representative during the past six years as well as several terms in Congress during the Woodrow Wilson administration. He is thoroughly experienced in the process of law making and has a wide knowledge of the benefits needed by the people of his district. His labor record is recognized as one of the best of any legislator in any law-making body and his mind as well as his acts have continuously been with the masses of citizens. Mr. Gray will tour Delaware county on his campaign for re-election within the next two weeks. He will address numerous public meetings throughout the county with explanations of his electrification program.

The past record of Congressman Finly H. Gray in behalf of his constituents of the Tenth District should justify his re-election and is another good reason why the voters of Delaware county should support the Democratic ticket.



"Character is not suddenly developed in a crisis—it is then merely exhibited."

The Spanish Revolution is starting its third year of desperate fighting. And, neither the end nor the outcome is in sight.

There are more automobile accidents on Saturday than any other day in the week. And the most dangerous hour any day is between 5:00 and 6:00 p. m.

The Grand Coulee Dam, which is being built across the Columbia River in Washington, is claimed to be the greatest masonry structure ever built by man.

The possibility of President Roosevelt being a candidate for the third term for the presidency is taken so seriously by Lloyd's of London that they refuse to issue an insurance contract against such a prospect.

The See of New York, a Catholic territorial unit which includes ten New York counties, is the wealthiest Catholic district in the world. It contributes more money to the Vatican than all Europe put together.

Japan is too busy with other things to go ahead with the 1940 Olympic Games, as had been originally scheduled. These games will be held in Finland.

While resting on his shovel handle, it is alleged, Ellis Colvin, a WPA worker at Sycamore, Illinois, lost his balance and fell spraining his wrist. Mr. Colvin immediately applied for Government compensation. We suppose that the safety engineer will be called to account about the matter.

All the different types of bread, used throughout the world will be displayed at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition. This World's Fair of the West will open February 18, 1939 and continue for 288 days.

President Grant's tomb on Riverside Drive, New York City, is being air-conditioned and renovated at a cost of \$200,000. Now ain't that somethin'—an air-conditioned tomb.

For some reason Milwaukee, Wis. consins, seems to take the lead at a convention city. During the last twenty years Milwaukee has had more than 7,000 conventions—an average of about one each day.

Gasoline may be cheaper. At least crude oil has taken a ten percent drop recently. There are also excessive amounts of fuel oil on hand at this time.

"Thirty Dollars Every Thursday" is the promise and campaign slogan of the Democratic nominee for U. S. Senator in California, Nominee Sheridan Downey promises this \$120 per month pension to all unemployed past the age of fifty. Two years ago Colorado passed a law granting a \$45 per month pension to all needy citizens past the age of sixty but up until this time she has been unable to figure out where to get the money to pay the full legal amount. During the month of July these old pensioners of Colorado were paid only \$23.75 of the promised \$45.

David and Joseph Maddox, twin brothers, living in Champaign county, Illinois, celebrated their 93rd birthday last February 3rd.

From present indications both Democratic and Republican parties are planning to sponsor a bigger and better pension for the aged in the coming election, and in the next Congress.

"No one is beat till he quits; No one is through till he stops; No matter how hard failure hits; No matter how often he drops; No fellow is not down till he lies; In the dust and refuses to rise."

SCIENCE CLUB

The following people have been selected for the program committee: Chairman, Anna Mae Krause, Wilma Jean Simmons and Gloria Losh.

The chairman will call the meeting as soon as possible in order to have a suitable program ready for the next meeting.

COLT RUNS LIKE DEER

Ovid, N. Y.—"Whatist?" a freak colt that looks something like a mule and runs more like a deer, frolics on Leon C. Wickham's farm as its owner awaits offers from a zoo. Wickham says the colt is the offspring of a Shetland pony and a jackass. When three weeks old it weighed 40 pounds—an increase of 10 pounds over birth weight—and stood 33 inches high.

THE POST-DEMOCRAT

A Democratic weekly newspaper representing the Democrats of Muncie, Delaware County and the 10th Congressional District. The only Democratic newspaper in Delaware County.

Entered as second class matter January 15, 1921, at the Postoffice at Muncie, Indiana, under Act of March 3, 1879.

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MRS. GEO. R. DALE, Publisher

Muncie, Indiana, Friday, September 23, 1933

GOP Leaders Find Difficulties But No Ideas

The very latest recapitulation of public expressions by recognized leaders, editors, senatorial and gubernatorial nominees of the Republican party shows no progress whatsoever toward promoting its solvency.

"That the first thing the Republican party needs is an issue is obvious," rather sorrowfully states Chester H. Rowell, editor of the consistently reactionary San Francisco Chronicle. "And being now the opposition party," he continues, "that issue must be in opposition to the party in power, an arraignment of the measures, trends and purposes of the New Deal." He admits that "on the positive side," there should be "a program of its own." But throughout his entire column he does not again even veer near the "positive side." He discloses that "one classically minded member" of Dr. Glenn Frank's Republican Program Committee wrote across his own copy of the "statement" these words: "The mountains are in labor; an absurd little mouse will be born."

Coming on East, and disregarding Col. Frank Knox's dictum to his party to let everything "alone" until 1940, we come to Kirkville, Missouri. There in his home Dr. Frank delivered an ominous warning carried copiously in Middle Western papers. "The Republican party," he declared, "must leave the dugouts of abandoned battlefields, it must be shorn of the influence of vested interests" and "unite on constructive and constructive opposition to the New Deal. The people," he said, "are determined to have certain changes that will make for greater security." The "changes" he made it clear relate to advancement over all that the GOP was willing to accord in the past. In hearty agreement, the Republican Kansas City Times pointed out that "the party will have its opportunity just to the extent it accepts that responsibility."

In Pennsylvania, as Republican State Chairman, James F. Torrence was telling the Philadelphia city committee, "The Republican party has to be rebuilt and revitalized in every phase," Supreme Court Justice Arthur H. James, gubernatorial nominee of the GOP, told party workers in Montgomery county: "Everybody wonders in what direction we are going."

The Integrity of the Americas

The early ancestry of the Good Neighbor Policy may be traced back to the Administration of President Monroe, who proclaimed his lasting "doctrine." The enduring friendship between the Americas is symbolized by a marble building in Washington. Among the throngs of daily visitors in this show-place are many men, women and children from the Republics of the South. They cherish this building, with its tropical atmosphere as part of their own partnership in all America.

The Pan-American Union is an official international organization of 21 American Republics whose major purpose is to increase and develop peace, friendly intercourse, and commerce. It is controlled by a governing board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the diplomatic representatives in Washington of other republics.

When Frank B. Kellogg was Secretary of State in 1936 the Pan-American Union took notice of the blunt statement of the American Secretary towards Mexico, charging it with confiscation of American farm lands in a way that placed that cantankerous Republic "on trial before the rest of the world." The complaint smoldered through all these years, and the debts have never been paid.

Ironing out differences with the Southern Republics has usually been affected through painless diplomatic procedure. Secretary of State Hull is a master in the arts of friendly compromises, and he received the plaudits of All Americas in the apparent successes of the Inter-American Conference at Buenos Aires in December, 1933, which resulted in the United States Senate ratifying two treaties and five conventions and one protocol with the representatives of the other 20 American Republics. Thus the integrity of the Americas was reaffirmed. Now the Americas face a new test. It is: Can the integrity of All America be preserved, with Communism rampant in Latin America?

But on Labor Day, when the Nation was engaged in everything except laboring, Secretary Hull spent the day at his desk in the State Department. "The note" from Mexico was before him, and in brief it reasserted the refusal of its latter government to make provisions for the payment of its debts and furthermore defiantly asserted that land-grabbing would continue. Secretary Hull had charged Mexico with acts of delay and evasion never heard before "in the history of the American hemisphere." Other accusations paralleling that one had been brushed aside by the Cardenas government.

Little wonder that Washington reads, with growing concern, such statements as the following by a former United States Senator, from Mexico: "The Mexican question is something more than the deliberate stealing of the mines, ranches, plantations and oil wells of Americans. It deals, finally, with the character of the neighborhood we are to suffer south of our border, under the 'good neighbor' policy."

It is because the ideals of Monroe that it has been accepted throughout the Americas. Our own country, in trying its best to maintain the high standards of democratic government so often reiterated in Latin-Americas Conferences, and in the frequent sessions of diplomatists in the Pan-American Union, clings tenaciously to its text, that the business standards of governments should be higher than those of individuals.

It Ought To Be So

There were optimistic prophets of prosperity to entertain the whole human family on Labor Day. Labor shared its day with the farmers and Mr. and Mrs. Everybody were in on the joy-ride towards better times. On Labor Day's schedules were speakers representing the lofty heights of liberalism and the problems of the man with a "union card."

Gist of the remarks on this occasion were claims of increases in employment and an upturn in workers buying power. The echoes of predictions still ring in our ears—echoes about the pace that has been quickened with rising consumer demands from government spending.

All the authorities seem to agree that recovery has struck its nose around the corner and is on-the-forward-way.

The Man Who Never Gets Mad

We recommend Honorable James A. Farley to the youth of the country as a perfect example. He has one charm that adds to his ever-lengthening chain of friendships through the years! Jim Farley never gets mad. Try it yourself.

An American Giant to Make Annual Debut

One of the branches of American transportation that has become sharply vocal in recent weeks, and rightly so, is the mammoth and diversified motor truck industry. Representing an investment of well over one billion dollars the industry, affecting as it does every phase of the nation's life from the hauling of vital foodstuffs from market to consumer to the transportation of all types of commercial products, has announced through its trade association that its Fifth Annual Motor Truck Show will be held this year in New York City.

How Men Progress and Succeed

The eternal verities for progress and success in life—particularly the adage that "man lives by the sweat of his brow"—holds as true today as ever, in spite of the theories of recent years.

A parent of wisdom 50 or 100 years undoubtedly gave the same advice as a parent of wisdom today. If you let your memories go back to some of the good advice given you in childhood, you will readily recognize the fundamental elements for progress and success given by B. D. Kunkle, to the graduating classes recently in Flint, Michigan. "Hard work is still the main characteristic by which men progress and succeed," Mr. Kunkle said. "And always keep in mind that ability to get along with others and to gain their good-will is essential to the achievement of any large degree of success in life."

"Many people mistakenly believe that progress is made through personal consideration, and through influence, but it is my observation the men who hold the places of importance today, have achieved those places through sheer weight of their own ability."

"They have progressed by doing the things that come to their hands to do, better. Their progress has not been achieved in one dramatic move. They have accumulated consideration by the successful filling of less important achievements."

McGuffey readers contained such fundamental tried and proved wisdom.

Mr. Kunkle's concluding optimism is likewise refreshing: "Industry needs youth, needs its vision, its fresh viewpoint, its courage and enthusiasm, for industry is essentially progressive and only through constant renewal of creative thought and driving enterprise can it progress."

A Fine Start

Elmer F. Andrews will have all the charts and rules concerning new wage-hour schedules ready next month, and he tells the country, as Administrator of the new Federal Act, that he trusts employers and employees to make the new Federal law effective.

He doesn't suspect anybody or everybody, in advance, with trying to chisel or evade the new law. In a business-like way he will organize "a system of inspection, which can accept, investigate, examine and take proper action upon complaints."

Andrews has been through the mill with the labor department in New York State, and his Labor day statement indicates that he knows his stuff. And what a relief this promises to be from the brain-storming political demagogism that has ushered in innovations in government regulations.

Getting Ready for the Big Fair

The man who "Brought 'Em Back" doesn't need to be named because the phrase is a synonym—and the synonym is Frank Buck.

A great World's Fair is being built on Long Island right close to Amityville, and travelers on the Sunrise Trail are getting the preview on what those license tags on New York cars mean at Frank Buck's Jungle Camp.

Now that the circus is in low gear the logical successor to the big tent is found at Buck's camp. Crowds have been coming and going there all summer and none have been disappointed.

It Takes a Lot of Cotton

Ever since Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in 1793, cotton has been King of the South, the very life blood of this section of the country. Consequently, the size and price of each crop constitute a topic of conversation in these states second only to the weather.

The most common use of cotton is for yard goods and dress material, and when cotton is discussed this use of cotton most readily comes to mind. Yet a very large percentage of raw cotton is used in the manufacture of a varied list of commodities. As greater use is made of cotton for new and varied industries, to that extent, is the economic life of the south stimulated.

When a bubble of gasoline was harnessed to a motor car engine in the early years of this century, an industry was born that today, undoubtedly, uses more raw materials, in huge quantities, from every section of the country than any other manufacturing industry.

This industry used cotton, too, in large quantities. In fact, millions of dresses could be manufactured from the raw cotton used yearly by the automobile industry alone.

The Poor and Rich Are Still With Us

If you turn back the pages of history to the times of the Colonies you will find that the Washingtons, Adamsses and Jeffersons were among the rich one per cent in their times, and the poor were poorer than they are today.

PLANE SERVES ARCTIC PRIEST

Vatican City—The utility of the plane as an adjunct to mission work in the far North is illustrated in two radio messages just received by the Congregation for the Propagation of Faith from the "flying priest," Father Paul Schulte. In his first message Father Schulte described how with a radio engineer and with Captain Cox of Bishop Turqueti's mission ship, the M. F. Therese, he made an aerial inspection of ice conditions in the Frozen Straits district just within the Arctic Circle to determine whether the M. F. Therese might risk its scheduled voyage by that route. Hitherto few ships have passed through the Frozen Straits. The inspection, according to the

message, proved satisfactory to Captain Cox who thereupon decided to begin his voyage at 3 a. m. the following day.

The experience demonstrated how serviceable the plane may be in assisting the piloting of ships through Arctic ice by means of ice observations from the air. The M. F. Therese, it is pointed out, is the gift of an anonymous American woman. Built in Holland, it is equipped with a Diesel engine. The 270-ton ship began its mission career in July last year.

On Errand of Mercy Almost immediately upon returning from this inspection, the flying padre, according to his second message, set out again. This time he went on an errand of mercy with Dr. Thomas Melling of Chesterfield Inlet hospital. According to the message, Okumaalik, second son of the Eskimo King Hydaiyau, had been shot accidentally by one of his five sons, Nyvnyark, aged 7. The plane brought Okumaalik

Dewey Gets Hines Retrial Shift



Thomas E. Dewey and Judge Charles Nott

At the request of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, Justice Ferdinand Pecora has transferred the retrial of James J. Hines, accused in the policy racket, to the court of general sessions. As a result a new judge, probably Charles Nott, shown right, above, with Dewey, will preside at the retrial of the Tammany district leader.

from Igloolik to the Hospital at Chesterfield Inlet where he is recovering.

During the latter flight, which covered about 1,200 miles, the plane once was driven back because of fog.

Public School To Popularize Manual Labor

Philadelphia—A new system of education which will "dignify" such humble jobs as digging ditches will be inaugurated in the Philadelphia public school system this fall.

Dr. Alexander Jerry Stoddard, new superintendent of schools, who resigned a similar post in Denver to accept the Philadelphia appointment, said "we are going to try to implant in the pupils who probably never will have 'white collar' jobs that there can be a dignity and joy in common labor."

In outlining his policy to Philadelphia, Dr. Stoddard said:

"As time goes on we are going to find that more and more educated persons are going to do manual tasks, and we must teach them to apply their cultural attainments to the enjoyment of other phases of their lives. We must teach the children a different attitude toward the tasks of life; to place the emphasis upon living bigger lives rather than upon making larger salaries or wages."

"I don't know why a man who is helping dig a ditch need feel ashamed of it."

DUTIES AND PROCEDURE OF TAX ADJUSTMENT BOARD

(See Chapter 119, page 646, Acts of 1937)

Organization. The tax adjustment board shall meet in the county auditor's office on the second Monday in September and from day to day thereafter as their business requires, but must finish by October 1. The board may adjourn its meetings to any other convenient place.

At their first meeting the board elects a chairman and vice-chairman. The county auditor then lays before them the budgets, tax levies and rates of all governmental units within the county.

The board may require the attendance of such officials and the furnishing of such information as it may deem necessary.

The board may, by duly adopted resolution, employ an examiner of the state board of accounts, to assist it.

Duties and Procedure. (See sec. 1 of the Act.) The board must "examine, revise, change or reduce, by not increasing the budgets, tax levies, and rates of all governmental units in the county, including poor relief. Budget changes can only be in totals for each budget classification within each department or office."

Rate Limitation. The tax adjustment board is charged to reduce the total rate applying against every property in the county to \$200 or less for property lying within an incorporated city or town, and to \$125 for property lying outside incorporated cities and towns, except that the rate so limited shall not include the rate required for certain types of debt obligation as set out in the statute, nor for the county welfare department.

Budget must be fixed within income. The Act says, (sec. 5) "It shall be the duty of such Tax Adjustment Board . . . to hold such budget within the total of the amount of revenue to be raised therefrom from any source whatsoever, to reduce such budget in accordance therewith . . ." This includes the duty of examining the submitted estimates of miscellaneous income and reducing them if they are inflated, and then reducing the proposed expenditures so that they can be financed by the reasonably estimated income, the tax rate as limited and reduced, and any clearly surplus cash balance which may be liquidated.

Appeal to State Tax Board. If the tax adjustment board, after due study, feels that the limited tax rate is inadequate or that a reasonable necessity exists for an increase in the aggregate rate, then the tax adjustment board shall submit written detailed recommendations with reasons through the county auditor to the state tax board, to whom such budgets, levies and rates will automatically be appealed.

Failure of Adjustment Board to complete their duties. In case the tax adjustment board fails to agree or complete its work by October first, county auditor must then set the aggregate rates of all units within the limits according to his judgment.

The action of the tax adjustment board and county auditor can be amended by the state tax board if appealed to directly by the tax adjustment board, or by any municipal corporation, or any ten tax payers, as before. Such appeal must be transmitted before October 15.

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Failure of Adjustment Board to complete their duties. In case the tax adjustment board fails to agree or complete its work by October first, county auditor must then set the aggregate rates of all units within the limits according to his judgment.

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